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## SENATOR FALL ANSWERS THE LEWIS TALK

NEW MEXICO'S SENATOR SPEAKS IN USUAL FORCEFUL AND FINISHED MANNER. FLAYS HON. J. HAM

## MEXICO AFFAIRS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

WILSON POLICIES SCORED VIGOROUSLY AND WEAKNESS SHOWN. LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES REVEALED

Senator A. B. Fall responding to a speech made in the United States Senate by Senator Lewis of Illinois, said:

Mr. President, I have just listened to the most remarkable political harangue which in my limited experience I have ever heard upon the "stump," and which certainly I had never expected to hear in the legislative halls of the Congress of the United States. I shall not detain the Senate only a very short time. I shall not attempt to make a speech Mr. President, and in reply to this remarkable outburst would be to dignify it. But there are some passages in it which I desire to emphasize in the record and to which I shall refer for that purpose and that purpose only.

We have been told not only by the senator, Senator Lewis of Illinois, through his notice given here but also through the newspapers of the country that the Senator from Illinois intended to deliver a speech in which he proposed to reply to the address, particularly with reference to foreign affairs. We have been told even through the press that the Democratic campaign committee would use hundreds of thousands of copies of this speech in the present campaign.

Mr. President, understanding the issue which the Senator does not even refer to, as I think I do, and as I think it will be presented to the people in this campaign, I will say frankly to him first, that if I were conducting the campaign for Mr. Hughes and I could not obtain copies of the Senator's speech from him or from the Public Printer I would expend every cent in the publicity fund of the Republican Party for disseminating the speech throughout the United States, and without an answer to it, letting it go except as it had been answered by the President of the United States himself and by his secretary of State. Without an answer, I say, I would trust to this speech alone if I was thinking only of partisan results to achieve those results and elect Mr. Hughes as the President.

The Senator belongs to that recent school of statesmen in this country developed during the last three years developed since the minority party was successful in the last campaign, who are teaching the doctrine that patriotism means servility and subservience to your party leader. Exactly, in more respects than one have the Democracy of this country or their leaders placed themselves upon an equality with those who are now ruling in Mexico.

Do you hear the word "patriotism" in Mexico? In what term is it abused? "Yo soy Carranzista"—I am a Carranzista; "Yo soy Villista"—I am a Villista; "Yo soy Zapatista"—I am a Zapatista.

The old boast for the last 35 years in Mexico upon public occasions made by their orators was not "Long live Mexico, my country," but "Yo soy hijo de Porfirio Diaz"—I am a son of Porfirio Diaz.

This class of statesmen who constitute the leaders of the Democracy of this country would assure their followers that the campaign cry is not "I am an American," but that I

am for Woodrow Wilson"—"Yo es-toy para Wilson." Anyone who speaks of the Americanism is against America. Any speaker who dares to present to the American people the facts of the Mexican question because in presenting these facts necessarily those facts themselves condemn Woodrow Wilson, then that speaker is a traitor in the eyes of the Senator from Illinois and his class of statesmen and his mouth should be closed.

Sir, I may say to the Senator, I can see more resemblance than one between his Democratic Party and the party of Carranza, between the leader in his political views and the political views announced by Carranza.

I have here on my desk a decree of Mr. Carranza just issued referring to the election which is called. Oh, how happy would be the Senator from Illinois could Woodrow Wilson promulgate and enforce such decrees. On the 2d of June in this body I made a speech upon the Mexican question, in which I detailed from Carranza's own mouth the kind of "government" which existed in Mexico; that he was the legislature, the judicial, and the executive, the head of the army, legislating solely by decree, and enforcing his decrees by guns, passing upon them by court martial.

Now, I may say for the information of the Senator, that telegrams were sent to Carranza's so-called government, calling attention to the criticism delivered here in this body which was, in return reflecting presumably, or would so reflect upon the administration now in power in this country, and the demand was made as I am informed that elections be called in Mexico. They were called; and I have here the decree; and the qualifications of electors and the qualifications of office seekers as fixed by Mr. Carranza's decree at the elections to be held in the month of September are, that neither the electors nor the office seekers should have given either armed or tacit assistance to anyone else than Mr. Carranza. The Villistas, the 20,000 Zapatistas armed and controlling four States in five states in Mexico, the millions of Mexico, the Felicistas controlling people through out the Republic who have acquired in any attempt or anyone to resist the outrages of Carranza's bandits, those who have hidden away an ear of corn for the purpose of feeding their starving children, are disfranchised, and only Carranzistas shall vote.

He appoints the judges of election, he appoints the officers of election, he prescribes the qualifications of voters, he overturns the constitution of the union, he sets aside the constitution of the state, he abolishes the election laws fixed by the constitution, he ignores the State laws and State lines, he appoints municipal election officers, he names the municipal election candidates, he prescribes the qualification of voters (that they shall be Carranzistas).

If Mr. Wilson could enforce a decree at this election to provide that only followers of Woodrow Wilson should vote, how grateful would be the statesman from Illinois.

Mr. President, I am now taking more time than I had expected to take. The Senator says there is no issue, that it is merely "Mexico." The Senator knows in his heart what the issue is. The Senator is a Senator of the United States, and he knows that one of the issues which will be presented to the people and upon which they will pass will be an issue which was made when the government was born, an issue lying at the very foundation of government itself.

May I ask the Senator what his idea is of the duty of government to its citizens? You will be compelled to answer some questions, sir. You will be compelled to declare your position. The people of the United States will want to know what this Government was formed for. Why does the citizen or individual surrender his inherent right to self-protection to society of which he becomes a part, if not in consideration of a reciprocal promise that if he will support this Government, coming to its assistance as the Serbs and Greeks and Roumanians and the Bulgarians and the French and the Germans have gone to the assistance

(Continued on Page Five)

## DEMOCRATS ALL AT SEA ON CANDIDATES UNTIL MACHINE WORKS

Finally The Expert Mechanicians Get to Work and It Runs Beautifully; Deserving Democrats Sacrificed to Win Hand-Full of Progressives; Some Sore Spots Left Unhealed.

The Democratic convention which assembled in this city on Wednesday was a very unusual one in a certain particular. The delegates were completely at sea regarding their candidates and those who wanted to be nominated were evidently non grata persona and those whom the delegates would like to have put on the ticket were very evidently afraid of the cars, as the declinations came fast and constant from one and another.

The one active and working candidate for the governorship was Senator Isaac Barth who milled around among the delegates with unflinching persistency. The very receptive candidate was E. C. de Baca who was constantly telling the members of the convention how very grateful he was for the mention of his name and informing them that his health was very good now and very much improved. During the preceding hours of the convention there were jaunties and meetings of all kinds on the street corners and at every available meeting place, not excepting the thirteenth where the various caucuses were held and where the delegates tried to moisten the dryness of the enthusiasm which seemed to be affected by a drought.

Finally the convention was called to order and the temporary officers named. The chairman who was to keynote was Governor McDonald. The speech he made was one of explanation and defense. He told of the wonders of the national Democratic administration, but he did not tell anything about its monumental failures.

He explained all about the Las Cruces bank failure and said he did not know anything about its condition until the doors were closed, but he did not explain why it was that this ignorance existed when he had a bank examiner to keep him posted, and if it was not done both the examiner and the governor were recalcitrant in their duty, the former in that he did not make the report as he should and the latter in making the appointment of an incapable official. The governor told how he would cast the mantle of charity over the shoulders of the nominees of the Republican party, realizing, perhaps, that the aforesaid mantle might be placed upon his own shoulders if he did not get rid of it first. After the conclusion of the speech which seemed more like an explanatory message to the legislature than like a keynote speech, the convention appointed the usual committees and adjourned until Thursday morning.

In the time of the recess the ceaseless milling went on. Numerous names were talked of for the governorship, including Dr. Shuler, D. B. Kellers, Miguel A. Otero, and a boom was started for Judge Hanna and a committee waited upon him to see if he would consent to enter the race. He declined to be considered. Never in the history of conventions has there been seen such uncertainty as to the candidate for governor and such diversity of opinion and such apparent fear on the part of the members of the party to accept the doubtful honor of a Democratic nomination with sure defeat ahead.

At nine o'clock Thursday morning the delegates assembled, but the slate had not been determined upon an the conference continued in the different rooms in the city, no one seeming to know what it was best to do. The delegates buzzed around or sat in their seats watchfully waiting. One delegate called out "Start the game," and the response came back, "No umpire." It was very evident that one was needed. This kind of uneasiness and delay went on till 11:05 when Gov. McDonald entered the chamber and called the convention to order, saying he was to blame for the delay, but not telling why.

The first order of business was the report of the committee on rules, permanent organization and order

of business. The national house of representatives rules were recommended. Secretary of State Antonio Lucero was named as the permanent chairman. The order of business was as follows: Nomination for presidential electors, Congressmen; corporation commissioner; governor; lieutenant governor; secretary of state; treasurer; attorney general; superintendent of public instruction; land commissioner; auditor; supreme court justice; senator.

Chaves, of Bernalillo, moved that the governor be placed before the corporation commissioner, which was carried after various motions and some argument. This was the result of a complication arising on account of A. Lucero and E. C. de Baca both being from San Miguel and the selection of the one man was likely to interfere with the interests of the other, both being candidates for positions on the ticket. Permanent Chairman Lucero was then brought before the convention and made speech thanking the convention for the honor. He said the Democratic party was stronger than ever before, but they had a fight on hand; victory was not so certain; work must be done; "foolhardiness" might be fatal; the Republicans had tried to attack McDonald successfully and their failure had made them wild; they were promising everything, including woman suffrage, but this meant nothing and was only buncombe, they "are trying to make the women think they love them more than we do, men have always embraced the women." The speaker did not say, though his remarks might be construed, that the only thing the Democrats intended to do was to continue to "embrace the women" as their president has steadily refused to commit himself on the proposition, while Hughes has come out in favor of the submission of the question to the people.

The committee on credentials reported no contests and the roll was adopted. The resolution committee was ready to report and was given more time. An invitation was then read from the Progressives to meet with the convention which was to assemble in the supreme court room and hear Ralph C. Ely relieve himself of a keynote speech which he was to make as the temporary chairman of the Progressive junta. A motion was made by Bickley, of Raton, that the house of representatives be tendered to the Progressives, for the delivery of the oration which Ely probably had on his chest since the Republican convention, when he was invited to bottle it up for future delivery at some other time and place. All the oratory in possession of the Progressives was expended by Bronson Cutting, the boy chairman and Col. George W. Prichard at the little party last spring when delegates were sent to Chicago, to vote "first, last and all the time for Theodore Roosevelt," so they had to get a sorehead from another source.

At 2:00 p. m. Mr. Ely keynoted in his usual flowing style, handling language with that felicity and facility for which he is noted. The speech which he delivered has been printed so often in the columns of every paper which would print it, and from various platforms both in the city and school graduation exercises in the state that it is unnecessary to say anything about its substance. At the conclusion of Mr. Ely's speech the convention reassembled and one of the first matters presented was a very remarkable motion by State Treasurer, O. N. Marron, to exclude members of the press and ladies from the hall and go into executive session to agree upon a ticket.

Mr. Marron stated that in getting down to practical politics in the "family gathering," which he proposed, some very harsh things might be said which it would not be well

to permit to get into public press, or to attain circulation and publicity through discussion by the spectators. Mr. Marron's proposition was supported by Mr. Paxton an ex-Democratic State Chairman and was opposed by Senator Evans of Roosevelt County, Judge Patton of Chaves, Senator Barth and several others and was finally voted upon and defeated.

The regular order of business being called for the convention took up the nomination of three presidential electors and for two hours carried on a session which was as unique and extraordinary for confusion, disagreement and inefficiency.

John Hicks of Guadalupe county was the first nominee for presidential electors. His nomination was followed by that of James Upton of Luna county and T. H. Rixey, of Union. At this point the chairman requested the secretary to read a telegram which informed the convention that United States officials and directors of national banks were ineligible to serve as presidential electors, whereupon a delegate from Guadalupe County withdrew its name of John Hicks, who, he explained was "so unfortunate as to be a national bank director." Mr. Paxton in a very short but very heated address proposed that the convention get down to practical politics and name a committee of three to go out and prepare a slate for presidential electors. He said this was necessary in order to distribute the candidates properly among the different nationalities and to different parts of the state.

Mr. Paxton's remarks were met by an uproarious volley of "noes" and a few hisses and was answered by Mr. Barth, who maintained that there was no nationality except Americans in the convention.

After this spasm of oratory and confusion and the defeat of Paxton's motion, nominations for presidential electors were proceeded with and the following added: B. A. Pino, of Socorro county, Eugenio Romero, Moras, J. M. Casas, of Guadalupe, J. S. Kelley of Torrance, Mr. Putney, of Bernalillo; Vicente Mayas, of Moras; Felix Garcia, of Rio Arriba; J. D. Chaves, of Valencia; Eusebio Romero, of Mora county was withdrawn by his delegates because he was so "unfortunate now as to be postmaster" J. M. Casas because he was "so fortunate as to be a bank director" and Vicente Mares of Mora county because "he would not have it."

At this point with seven names before the convention, Mr. Long, of San Miguel county, moved that the convention select the three one at a time. This motion was so impractical under the circumstances, that the convention went into greater confusion and made an uproar of discussion among delegates in all parts of the hall. Mr. Marron moved that Felix Garcia, J. D. Chaves and James Upton be chosen as the three presidential electors. This motion was so manifestly discourteous and unfair to the other four men who had been named and had equal privileges before the convention that his motion was met by another uproar of "no's" and on motion of half a dozen delegates rising simultaneously it was tabled indefinitely.

A ballot was then taken with the understanding that the three who received the most votes should be presidential electors provided such votes were a majority. The ballot replied in selecting Felix Garcia, J. D. Chaves and James Upton, showing conclusively that the convention had no objection to these men but strongly resented the manner in which Mr. Marron had undertaken to put them over a few minutes previously as they had also resented his motion to exclude ladies and members of the press from the convention.

The convention recessed at 6:20 until 8:00 o'clock p. m. after one of the most confused and disorderly sessions ever held by a convention in New Mexico.

Between 6:20 and 8:00 o'clock when the convention reassembled the veiled hand of steel secured a grip on the convention, which was as remarkable for its absolute control of the convention as it had been remarkable for confusion in the afternoon.

Immediately upon reconvening Mr. Hewitt, of Lincoln county, bosom

## OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT INCREASING

REASONS OF A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT OF MICHIGAN HOW NATURALIZED AMERICANS ARE REGARDED.

## MCADOO MAKING MANY EXPLANATIONS

THE CONSISTENCY OF MR. BRAINRIDE COLBY, SECRETARY REDFIELD FAIR EXAMPLE OF THE WILSON DEMOCRACY.

Washington, August 30.—Special Correspondence.—It is very noticeable that thousands of Democrats who intend to scratch Wilson and vote for Hughes this year are not taking that view because of personal grievances but because they realize that Wilson has not made good as President and that the welfare of the country demands the substitution of a man and a party that can adequately represent the real opinions and aspirations of the country. Among the Democrats who have vigorously expressed their views is Mr. Lewis E. Rowley, of Lansing, Michigan, whose letter giving his reasons for voting for Hughes was placed in the Congressional Record a few days ago by Representative J. W. Fordney, of the same state. A portion of Rowley's letter reads as follows:

"I supported Woodrow Wilson in 1912 in the full conviction that he would make a great and worthy Democrat successor of Grover Cleveland, who combined a high idealism with a powerful practical judgment. I am opposing Woodrow Wilson in this campaign in the equally firm conviction that he has neither the 'saving common sense' of the man whose administration shed such luster on the Democratic name."

"I supported Woodrow Wilson in 1912 because he stood for 'open and honest' process of government, for 'pitiless publicity,' and for the restoration of the 'authority' of our legislative bodies," which he declared was necessary to the recovery of their self-possession and self-respect, and in order that "the people may again depend, and depend with confidence, upon their legislators, and not lean as if for rescue upon their Executive."

"I am opposing Woodrow Wilson in this campaign because as President he has done more to discourage and to belittle legislative bodies, and to teach the people to 'lean as if for rescue upon their Executive' than any other president since Andrew Jackson, whose arbitrary conduct—to quote from that distinguished work, Woodrow Wilson's History of the American people—"broke the course of all settled policy, forced every question to square itself with the President's standards, altered the elements of parties"—because, in a word, by his secretiveness, his academic arrogance and his studied contempt for Congress he has willfully and persistently belied his own oft-repeated and fascinatingly phrased pronouncements on these matters of supreme Democratic concern."

"I supported Woodrow Wilson in 1912 because I firmly believed that he would be counted upon to carry out with a measurable degree of faithfulness to the pledges contained in the Democratic platform of that year—pledges which he himself is constantly declaring 'say what they mean and mean what they say.'"

"I have briefly set forth in the foregoing some of the principal reasons why four years ago I gave my voice and vote for Woodrow Wilson, but I have stated only a few of the reasons which have impelled me to take

my stand against him in the present campaign.

Democratic View of Naturalized Americans.

Wonder what kind of a slap the Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels was trying to give the American soldier of foreign birth or descent when he published the following invidious comparison in a recent issue of his paper, the Raleigh, North Carolina "News and Observer,"

"The Herald knows that when the Southerners enlist in the volunteer regiments one does not have to be acquainted with German, Russian, Slav and Southern European languages in order to know how to spell and pronounce their names."

Why this exultation over the fact that there are few people of foreign birth or ancestry in the South? Here in the North we are proud of them. We have found them intelligent, enterprising, honest and patriotic. We have no more trouble spelling and pronouncing their names than they have in spelling and in pronouncing ours. They pay their bills as well, on the average as native-born Americans. They send their children to school regularly, observe the law of the country, and take part in local community enterprises.

We meet them in our lodges and churches, we labor beside them in the fields and factories, we associate with them in colleges, and we expect to be buried among them in the cemetery. If spelling and pronouncing their names requires some special effort, it has no other effect than making us better acquainted. It certainly does not cause us to require their presence in the volunteer regiments of the nation of which we are citizens by birth and they by choice.

"State finances Disclosed by Government Report" is the glaring headline over an article from Washington, telling of a government report on state expenditures and revenues. Now if the administration would get out an accurate report on the national finances and make it public before election, we would be greatly obliged. Such a report, if accurate, would be a splendid campaign document.

What do you think of this? Pearl buttons are manufactured in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and a few other states from shells taken from the river beds. The industry began after the Republicans imposed an import duty which gave the American producer a small margin of advantage over the foreigner. The Democratic Congress reduced the duties and German button makers began shipping American shells across the ocean, making them into buttons and sending them back here to be sold in competition with the American product. And yet the Democrats pretend to be for "America First."

Since the war began, foreign nations have contracted debts in this country to the amount of \$1,500,000,000. In addition, American investors have bought back American securities formerly held abroad, to the amount of about \$2,000,000,000. That makes a change as a nation of \$3,500,000,000 in our status as a nation in the world of finance. Figuring on a basis of 5 per cent this means a change of annual income to the amount of \$175,000,000. The war shut off American tourist expenditures in Europe to the amount of \$350,000,000 per year. It is charged an adverse monthly trade balance into a favorable trade balance of \$2,000,000,000 for the last fiscal year. Yet the Democratic press cannot see that the war is the cause of our present prosperity.

Secretary McAdoo refuses to discuss the dismissal of Appraiser Clapp from the New York custom house years—pledges which he himself is constantly declaring "say what they mean and mean what they say." Secretary rather petulantly. This is a manner of dismissing matters of grave import is characteristic of Mr. McAdoo. Some months ago when ant of these pledges, thus following Former Senator Bourne charged that there was no real "net available balance" in the Treasury and proceeded to prove it by the certified statement of the accountant who devised the original form of Treasury Statement which Mr. McAdoo introduced. McAdoo waved his hand and said: "The charge is too ridiculous to discuss." But matters of this sort

(Continued on Page Five)